

souri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Hudsonvale Brand Pure Strawberry" (or "Raspberry") "Jam Hudson Valley Pure Food Co., Inc. Highland, * * * N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product deficient in fruit and containing excess sugar had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and in that the product contained added tartaric acid.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements "Strawberry Jam" and "Raspberry Jam," as the case might be, appearing in the labeling, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the added tartaric acid was not declared. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 22, 1925, the United Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon its being relabeled under the supervision of this department and upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13430. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 98 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19847. I. S. No. 21125-v. S. No. W-1681.)

On March 5, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 98 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. M. Crapp, from Wilmington, Calif., on or about February 18, 1925, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fairest Brand Grown And Packed By Glen Rosa Orchards, Inc. Main Office, Riverside, California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an inedible product, had been substituted wholly or in part for normal oranges of good commercial quality.

On May 16, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13431. Adulteration and misbranding of apple jelly. U. S. v. 7 Pails of Apple Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19879. I. S. No. 13925-v. S. No. E-5149.)

On March 10, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 7 pails of apple jelly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Logan-Johnson Co., from Boston, Mass., on or about February 9, 1925, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Manhattan Club Jelly Apple Made From Fruit, Pectin and Gran. Sugar Prepared And Guaranteed By Logan-Johnson Ltd. Boston, Mass."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, pectin jelly containing glucose, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Jelly Apple Made From Fruit, Pectin and Gran. Sugar" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 20, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*